

among the most fortunate of recent carcinological observations. Their great size would well adapt either of the species for culinary purposes if any one could be induced to acclimatize the species to our own lakes and streams. This appears to be the more easy in regard to the species from America, since the Lake Amatitlan is at so lofty an elevation as to be of a very low temperature.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATES XXX. &amp; XXXI.

## PLATE XXX.

*Macrobrachium americanum*. c. Rostrum. b. Superior antennæ. c. Inferior antennæ. d. Mandible. h. First pair of pereopoda. v. Posterior pair of pleopoda. z. telson.

## PLATE XXXI.

- Fig. 1. *M. formosense*. c. Scale of inferior antennæ. v. Posterior pair of pleopoda. z. Telson.  
 2. *M. longidigitum*. c. Scale of inferior antennæ. v. Posterior pair of pleopoda. z. Telson.  
 3. *M. africanum*. c. Scale of inferior antennæ. v. Posterior pair of pleopoda. z. Telson.

5. On a supposed new species of *Galeocerdo* from Southern Seas. By J. D. MACDONALD, M.D., F.R.S., and Mr. CHARLES BARRON, Curator of the Haslar Museum.

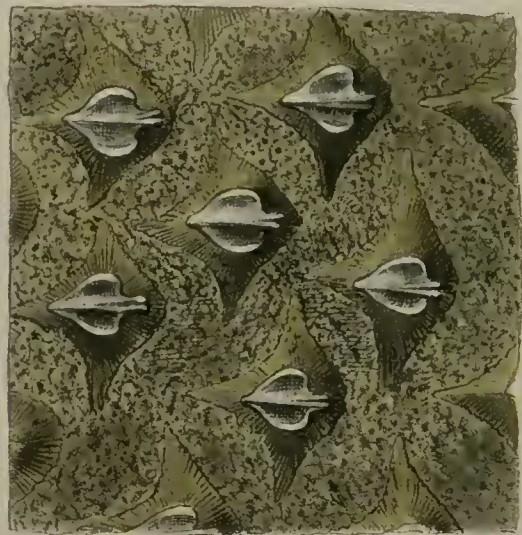
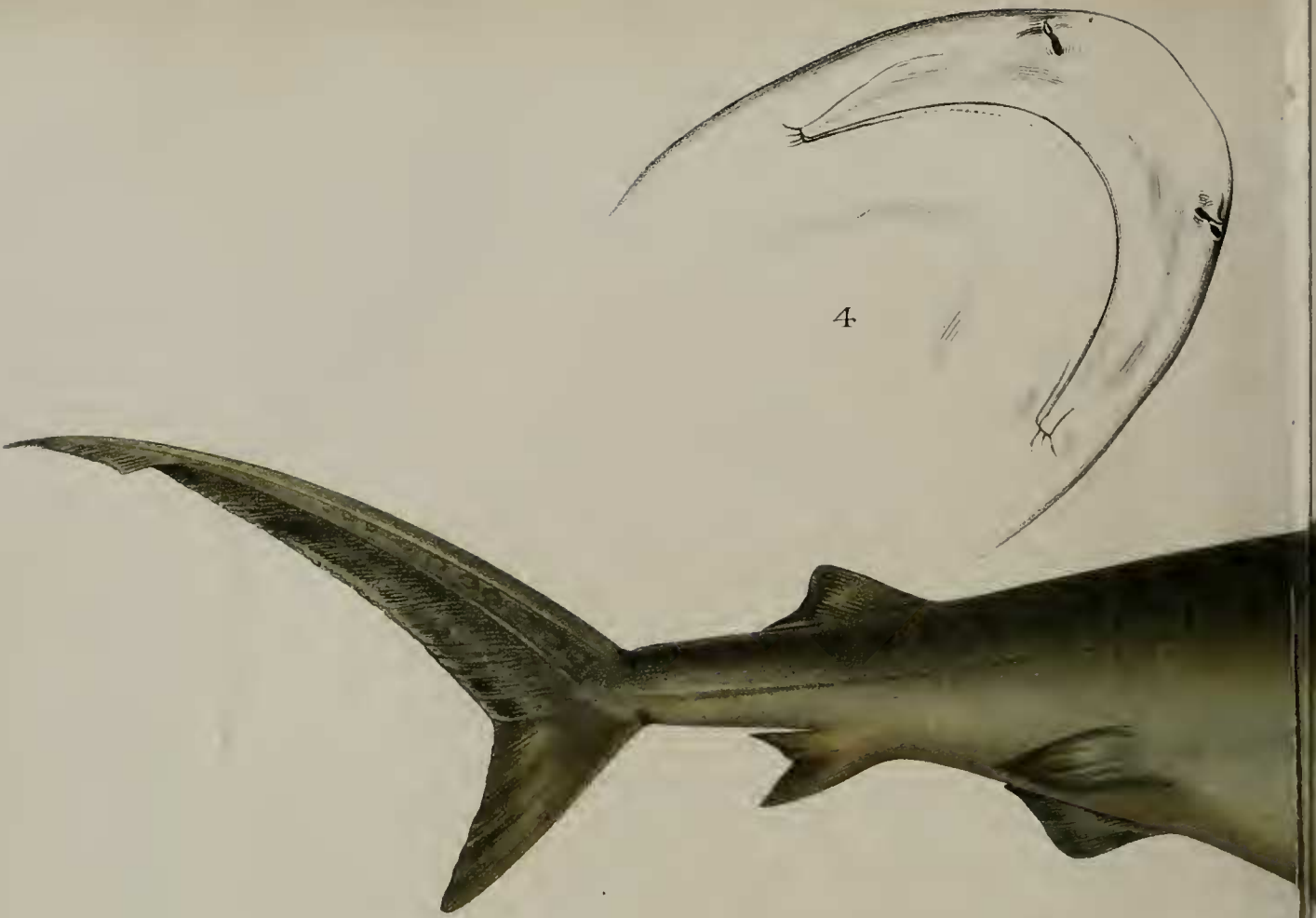
(Plate XXXII.)

The following observations on a species of *Galeocerdo*, from the Australian coasts, are based on two jaws and a portion of skin preserved by F. M. Rayner, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, R.N., together with notes and measurements made by him, and drawings made by Dr. J. D. Macdonald, R.N., from the recent animal.

On reviewing the literature of the genus *Galeocerdo* it would appear that, comparatively, few specimens have actually been obtained for scientific examination, as the great authorities on this group of fishes, Müller and Henle, only mention two examples of the southern Tope (*G. tigrinus*), and two of the northern (*G. arcticus*), with several jaws; and the British-Museum Catalogue of the *Chondropterygii* only includes one specimen of the former and three jaws of the latter species.

When we compare the external characters of the two known species, as given and depicted by Müller and Henle, with those of the present Shark, we find the proportions of the body and fins of *G. arcticus* (Müller and Henle, pl. 24) to agree best with it; but in the colour of the skin there is great difference, and the scales represented in the plate alluded to are approximated and slightly imbricated, besides being relatively broader and more distinctly three-keeled than those of our fish. Moreover, although the teeth figured

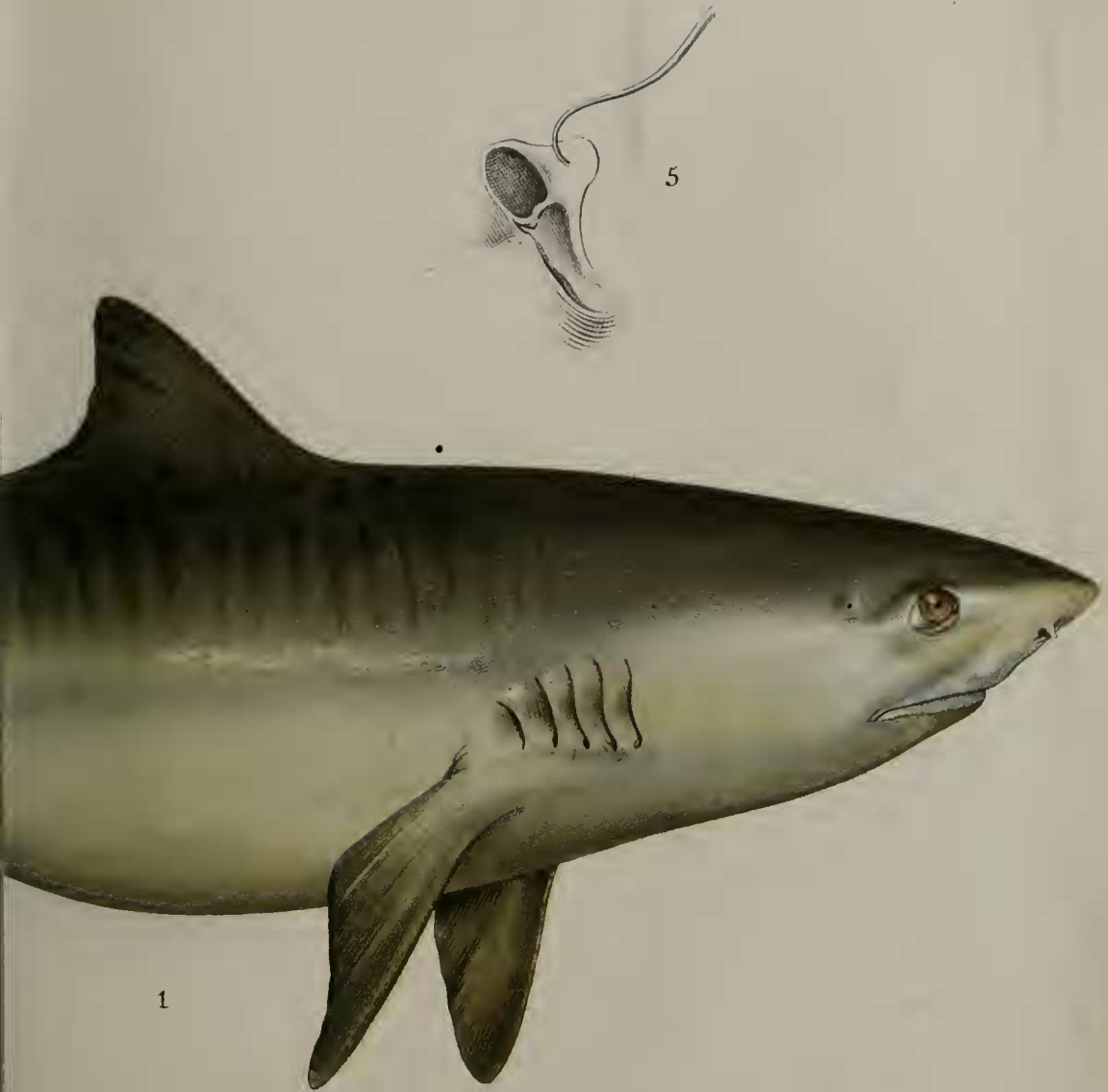




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J.D. Macdonald, ad. nat. del.  
J. Smit lith.

GALEOCERDO RA



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$\alpha$



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M. & N. Hanhart imp